IN THE CLAIMS

Amend Claim 1, cancel Claims 29 - 96 without prejudice, and add new Claims 97 - 140 so that the claims are as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a group of light-reflective coatings substantially reflective of visible light, each light-reflective coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

2. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 1 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the light-reflective coatings above the light-emissive region, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive region.

3. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 1 wherein the light-reflective coatings consist largely of metal.

4. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 3 wherein the metal of the light-reflective coatings comprises at least one of beryllium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, gallium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, indium, platinum, thallium, and lead.

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5. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 4 wherein the light-emissive particles comprise metal sulfide phosphors.

6. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 3 wherein the metal of the light-reflective coatings comprises at least one Group IIIB (13) metal.

7. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 1 further including an electron-emitting device comprising an electron-emissive region for emitting electrons which pass through the light-reflective coatings and cause the light-emissive particles to emit light.

8. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 7 wherein the light-reflective coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive region impinge on the light-emissive particles.

9. (Previously presented) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a group of coatings comprising at least one Group IIIB (13) metal, each coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

10. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 9 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the coatings above the light-emissive regions, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive region.

11. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 9 wherein the light-emissive particles comprise metal sulfide phosphors.

12. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 9 further including an electron-emitting device comprising an electron-emissive region for emitting electrons which pass through the coatings and cause the light-emissive particles to emit light.

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13. (Previously presented) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles for emitting blue light, each light-emissive particle having an outer surface; and

a group of coatings comprising at least one of boron, aluminum, gallium, silver, indium, and thallium, each coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

14. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 13 wherein the light-emissive particles comprise metal sulfide phosphors with silver substitution.

15. (Previously presented) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles for emitting green light, each light-emissive particle having an outer surface; and

a group of coatings comprising at least one of boron, aluminum, copper, gallium, indium, and thallium, each coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

16. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 15 wherein the light-emissive particles comprise metal sulfide phosphors with copper substitution.

17. (Previously presented) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a group of coatings comprising at least one of beryllium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, gallium,

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zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, indium, barium, tantalum, tungsten, platinum, thallium, lead, thorium, and oxide of at least one of magnesium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, and lead, each coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

18. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 17 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the coatings above the light-emissive region, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive region.

19. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 17 wherein the light-emissive particles comprise metal sulfide phosphors.

20. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 17 further including an electron-emitting device comprising an electron-emissive region for emitting electrons which pass through the coatings and cause the light-emissive particles to emit light.

21. (Previously presented) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a group of getter coatings, each generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

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22. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the getter coatings above the light-emissive region, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive region.

23. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the getter coatings above the light-emissive region, the light-reflective layer being perforated where it overlies the light-emissive region.

24. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 wherein the getter coatings are light reflective.

25. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 wherein the getter coatings comprise at least one of magnesium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, barium, tantalum, tungsten, platinum, lead, thorium, and oxide of at least one of magnesium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, and lead.

26. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 wherein the getter coatings sorb sulfur.

27. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 21 further including an electron-emitting device comprising an electron-emissive region for emitting electrons which pass through the getter coatings and cause the light-emissive particles to emit light.

28. (Previously presented) A structure as in Claim 27 wherein the getter coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive region impinge on the light-emissive particles.

29 - 96. (Canceled)

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97. (New) A structure as in Claim 1 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each light-reflective coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

98. (New) A structure as in Claim 97 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

99. (New) A structure as in Claim 9 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

100. (New) A structure as in Claim 99 wherein each of a plural number of the coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

101. (New) A structure as in Claim 12 wherein the coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive region impinge on the light-emissive particles.

102. (New) A structure as in Claim 13 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

103. (New) A structure as in Claim 102 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

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104. (New) A structure as in Claim 15 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

105. (New) A structure as in Claim 104 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

106. (New) A structure as in Claim 17 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

107. (New) A structure as in Claim 106 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

108. (New) A structure as in Claim 20 wherein the coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive region impinge on the light-emissive particles.

109. (New) A structure as in Claim 21 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

110. (New) A structure as in Claim 109 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

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111. (New) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a light-emissive region overlying light-transmissive material of the plate and comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a group of light-reflective coatings consisting largely of non-oxidized metal, each light-reflective coating generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

112. (New) A structure as in Claim 111 wherein the light-reflective coatings consist of substantially pure metal.

113. (New) A structure as in Claim 111 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the light-reflective coatings above the light-emissive region, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive region.

114. (New) A structure as in Claim 111 wherein the metal of the light-reflective coatings comprises at least one of beryllium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, gallium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, indium, platinum, thallium, and lead.

115. (New) A structure as in Claim 111 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each light-reflective coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle

116. (New) A structure as in Claim 115 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

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117. (New) A structure as in Claim 111 further including an electron-emitting device comprising an electron-emissive region for emitting electrons which pass through the light-reflective coatings and cause the light-emissive particles to emit light.

118. (New) A structure as in Claim 117 wherein the light-reflective coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive region impinge on the light-emissive particles.

119. (New) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a multiplicity of laterally separated light-emissive regions overlying light-transmissive material of the plate, each light-emissive region comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a like multiplicity of groups of light-reflective coatings substantially reflective of visible light, the groups of light-reflective coatings respectively corresponding to the light-emissive regions, each light-reflective coating of each group generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles of the corresponding light-emissive region so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

120. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the light-reflective coatings above the light-emissive regions, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive regions.

121. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 wherein the light-reflective coatings consist largely of metal.

122. (New) A structure as in Claim 121 wherein the metal of the light-reflective coatings comprises at least one of beryllium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, gallium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, indium, platinum, thallium, and lead.

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123. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface

farthest from the plate, each light-reflective coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle

124. (New) A structure as in Claim 123 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

125. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 further including an electron-emitting device comprising a like multiplicity of laterally separated electron-emissive regions respectively situated generally opposite the light-emissive regions, each electron-emissive region emitting electrons which pass through the light-reflective coatings of the light-emissive particles in the oppositely situated light-emissive region and cause those light-emissive particles to emit light.

126. (New) A structure as in Claim 125 wherein the light-reflective coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive regions impinge on the light-emissive particles.

127. (New) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a multiplicity of laterally separated light-emissive regions overlying light-transmissive material of the plate, each light-emissive region comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a like multiplicity of groups of coatings comprising at least one of beryllium, boron, magnesium, aluminum, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, gallium, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, indium, barium, tantalum, tungsten, platinum, thallium, lead, thorium, and oxide of at least one of magnesium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, and lead, the groups of coatings respectively corresponding to the light-emissive regions, each coating of each group generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of

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the light-emissive particles of the corresponding light-emissive region so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

128. (New) A structure as in Claim 127 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the coatings above the light-emissive regions, the light-reflective layer being generally flat where it overlies the light-emissive regions.

129. (New) A structure as in Claim 127 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

130. (New) A structure as in Claim 129 wherein each of a plural number of the light-reflective coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

131. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 further including an electron-emitting device comprising a like multiplicity of laterally separated electron-emissive regions respectively situated generally opposite the light-emissive regions, each electron-emissive region emitting electrons which pass through the coatings of the light-emissive particles in the oppositely situated light-emissive region and cause those light-emissive particles to emit light.

132. (New) A structure as in Claim 131 wherein the coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive regions impinge on the light-emissive particles.

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133. (New) A structure comprising:

a plate;

a multiplicity of laterally separated light-emissive regions overlying light-transmissive material of the plate, each light-emissive region comprising a plurality of light-emissive particles each having an outer surface; and

a like multiplicity of groups of getter coatings, the groups of getter coatings respectively corresponding to the light-emissive regions, each getter coating of each group generally conformally overlying part of the outer surface of a corresponding different one of the light-emissive particles of the corresponding light-emissive region so as to be spaced apart from where that light-emissive particle is closest to the plate.

134. (New) A structure as in Claim 133 further including a light-reflective layer overlying the getter coatings above the light-emissive regions, the light-reflective layer being perforated where it overlies the light-emissive regions.

135. (New) A structure as in Claim 133 wherein the getter coatings are light reflective.

136. (New) A structure as in Claim 133 wherein the getter coatings comprise at least one of magnesium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, palladium, silver, barium, tantalum, tungsten, platinum, lead, thorium, and oxide of at least one of magnesium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, and lead.

137. (New) A structure as in Claim 133 wherein the outer surface of each light-emissive particle consists of (a) a lower half surface closest to the plate and (b) an upper half surface farthest from the plate, each getter coating extending generally conformally along at least part of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

138. (New) A structure as in Claim 137 wherein each of a plural number of the getter coatings extends generally conformally along largely all of the upper half surface of the corresponding light-emissive particle.

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139. (New) A structure as in Claim 119 further including an electron-emitting device comprising a like multiplicity of laterally separated electron-emissive regions respectively situated generally opposite the light-emissive regions, each electron-emissive region emitting electrons which pass through the getter coatings of the light-emissive particles in the

oppositely situated light-emissive region and cause those light-emissive particles to emit light.

140. (New) A structure as in Claim 12 wherein the getter coatings reduce damage that occurs to the light-emissive particles as electrons emitted by the electron-emissive regions impinge on the light-emissive particles.

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